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NIPPON UNITS SEIZE TAKHING, KEY POINT ALONG THE SIKIANG

Results in Total Collapse of Enemy's Defense Line for Kwangsi Province

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, September 21.—Japanese Army Units, which had been pursuing about 3,000 Chungking troops belonging to the enemy 159th and 156th divisions fleeing from the direction of Ssuhui and Chaoching, advanced on the evening of September 20 to the left side of Takhing, the pivotal point on the right bank of the Sikiang about 80 kilometers up stream of Chaoching.

The vanguard of the Japanese Units, smashing the stubborn enemy resistance, late the same night penetrated into the city and began mopping-up operations, following which the main Japanese Units also thrust into the city and effected complete occupation of the same area.

Takhing, situated 328 kilometers to the west of Canton, has until recently been the headquarters of the enemy 35th army corps. It has formed the enemy frontal base that was established in an attempt to check the Japanese advance. Consequently the occupation of this particular place is militarily very significant. Thus, the successive fall of Ssuhui, Chaoching and Takhing has resulted in the total collapse of the enemy defense line for Kwangsi Province.

Drive Toward Kweilin

Domei

CANTON, September 22.—The Japanese are now speedily advancing from the north and south toward Kweilin, according to a communique issued by the Chungking Military Council yesterday. The Japanese, who continued their rapid drive after reducing the bases along the Si River one after another, are now already pressing on the Chungking forces at the positions 24 kilometers northeast of Wuchow, it was added. The communique follows:

"1. Fighting in the outskirts of Paoking is intensifying. The Japanese Forces, that made a detour eastward, carried out extensive attacks in the Tapeling and Lungchitan areas. The Japanese, driving in a northeasterly direction, advanced along the bank of the Tze River and engaged the Chungking Forces in a fierce battle.

"2. The Japanese Units that advanced southward along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway are now engaged in a battle near Kaichow, northeast of Hingan. Japanese Air Units at noon on September 20 bombed Hingan.

"3. The Japanese, that advanced westward from Lukpokan in the Si River area, reached Takhing and have not advanced any further. As a result, no change has taken place in the war situation in this area. A Japanese Unit advanced northwestward from Sinhing and occupied Yunfu on September 19. Another Japanese Unit, that advanced southwestward from Sintu, as well as the Japanese sweeping from Kaicheng, reached Tachowkan, about 24 kilometers northeast of Wuchow on September 19."

16 Kilometers From Wuchow

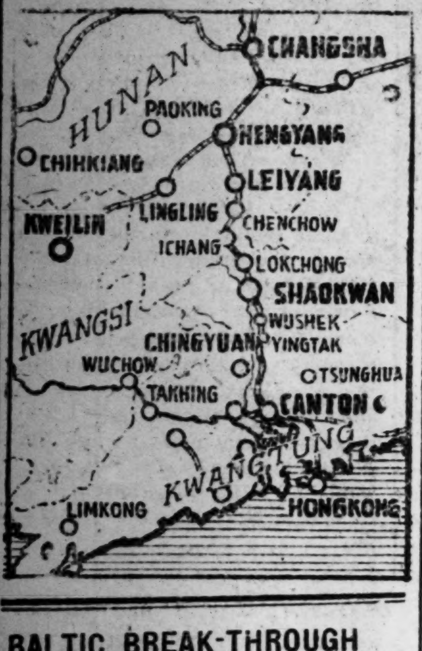
Domei

LISBON, September 22.—Wuchow, the gateway to Kwangsi Province, has now been exposed to a direct menace as the Japanese Forces, on September 20, advanced to a point 16 kilometers from that vital base, a Reuter report from Chungking reported today concerning the operations of the Japanese Units which penetrated the eastern part of Kwangsi Province from Kwantung and are now continuing their advance after occupying Waitsap.

Regarding the advance of the Japanese Forces which are advancing in a northeasterly direction from the Luichow Peninsula, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Chungking reported that the Chungking military authorities have admitted that part of the Japanese Forces has reached a point 60 kilometers northeast of Kweilin in their new operation to cut the Chinese continent into two and, at the same time, it was added, part of the Japanese Units have shortened the gap in the line between Hongkong and Hainan Island to about 140 kilometers.

In order to gain control of the entire area, it is necessary for the Japanese to occupy Wuchow, the important port on the Si River located in the eastern part of Kwangsi Province, and to make a direct connection with the Japanese Forces that are sweeping in a northeasterly direction from the Luichow Penisula.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent then revealed that the Chungking army authorities have admitted that the Japanese Forces have now reached a point only 15 kilometers from Wuchow, where the British possess much property.



BALTIC BREAK-THROUGH REPULSED BY GERMANS

60 Red Army Divisions Massed To Force Decision—Riga Still Firmly Defended

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—A Soviet break-through in the direction of the Baltic Sea was again frustrated yesterday in the big battle in the Baltic region where the Soviets have massed some 60 divisions to force a decision.

On the eighth day of the gigantic offensive in the area, which is definitely linked with Soviet political moves, the bulk of the Red Army has been massed in this sector, apparently to cut off and annihilate the German northern group.

Yesterday, Soviet tank wedges broke through to the Baltic at Tuckum west of Riga by way of Mitau, but they did not succeed in taking Riga nor to split up the northern army group or hemming it in. The wedge remained too small and was removed again by German attacks from the west and east. German naval supremacy in the Baltic strongly aided the German troops and frustrated all Soviet encirclement.

In the area of Estonia and Latvia the past 24 hours saw no change or improvement in position by both sides.

In the Mitau region, the western wing of the Baltic front, fighting was determined by German tank attacks which again led to considerable widening of the penetration area and in addition checked the Soviet thrust from the area around Bauske to the lower Dvina aimed toward Riga.

On the northern wing the situation was reversed. There, the Soviets had the initiative in mobile warfare. Employing exceptionally strong tank formations and numerous infantry divisions, the Soviets again pressed forward in the area on both sides of Lake Wirs and beyond. German troops, from their new positions, smashed all attempts at breaking through which at some places the Soviets repeated no less than nine times.

On both sides of Dorpat, German troops and Estonian volunteers made repeated counter-attacks and drove the Soviet forces back. The battle in this sector is still undecided, but the break-through in the direction of the Baltic Sea was again frustrated.

The second focal point of the fighting on the Eastern Front continued to be in the Warsaw sector where the Soviets continued their efforts to cross the Vistula above the city and simultaneously to span the river from the eastern bank north and south of Warsaw and Praga.

In their attempts yesterday, the Soviets lost 73 landing boats and three small Soviet groups which reached the west bank were annihilated by German defense forces in this sector which remains intact despite the huge battle raging in the Baltic sector. Also the Polish 3rd infantry regiment was completely destroyed.

The hard defensive battle for the Carpathian passes continued also yesterday in the region of Sanok and Krosno. In the course of defensive actions, German troops in counter-attacks inflicted severe losses. Also the Soviet thrusts in the northern Szekler were successfully warded off by German and Hungarian troops partly in counter-attacks.

BRITISH AIR-BORNE UNITS ARE MOSTLY WIPED OUT

Division Landed in Central Holland Split in Two; Compressed in Narrow Area

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—The bulk of the British 1st air-borne division in Central Holland was to a greater extent wiped out in the Arnheim area notwithstanding further reinforcements by air and remnants were compressed in a narrow area from which pocket British troops tried in vain to break out. Contact between this British division and the American para-troops landed to the south near Nijmegen has not yet been established. The position of the British 1st air-borne division in the Arnheim area at present is more than precarious. The division has been split into two by German counter-attacks and is facing annihilation. Until this morning, 2,800 prisoners including the divisional commander, a regimental commander and several battalion commanders have been captured.

Main fighting in the Dutch territory continues to rage between Eindhoven and Nijmegen and a dramatic battle has developed for the narrow passage of the British forces between the two towns. An American relief group trying to push ahead from Nijmegen was checked while fierce fighting has developed for Waal crossings. One of the two bridges across the river was blown up while the other remains in German hands.

According to the German military spokesman, the British 2nd army has succeeded in forcing a narrow wedge up to the Waal at Nijmegen and in establishing contact with the American air-borne troops landed there, but this corridor is still too thin and too vulnerable to allow the passage of regular supply transports. Concentrated counter-measures which have been in force now for several days against these groups are constantly being intensified and German security forces in a large semi-circle are surrounding the landing places near Nijmegen and near Arnheim. Fighting is still in full swing and nothing can as yet be said about the outcome. No further reinforcements were landed from the air by the Anglo-Americans yesterday partly due probably to bad weather conditions.

In the northeastern part of Dutch Limburg, the right wing of the American 1st army after costly fighting and with support from the air advanced beyond the Sittard-Heerlen line closer to the German frontier, but has not crossed it at any place. Southeast of Heerlen, however, strong American forces crossed the border and advanced as far as the northwestern perimeter of Aachen. German counter-measures were promptly initiated against the obvious enemy attempt to encircle the city from the north.

To the east of Aachen, German troops intensified their pressure and west of Stolberg they warded off American attacks while southeast of the town they recaptured lost ground.

Facing Annihilation

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—The Germans declared that the 1st British air-borne division in the Arnhem area were compressed into the narrow Waal bridgehead and are facing annihilation and that further landings were mostly wiped out, but a UP field dispatch said that the British 2nd army which made contact with the American air-borne troops has captured intact the Nijmegen bridge and thus broke open a path to the relief of a pocket of air-borne troops locked today in a grim fight for life near Arnheim.

The report declared that the whole fate of the entire northern sector of the western front was turning on the outcome of the battle about to take place for the control of the crossings of the northern branch of the Dutch Rhine at Arnheim.

Six Miles from Metz

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—Infantry units of the United States Third Army reached a point six miles south of Metz on September 21, it is reported by Reuter from the front. That is the nearest point to Metz the United States forces reached so far in the attack on that city. At a point one mile east of Luneville a great battle is now developing, and in the west of Dieuze, southeast of Metz, powerful German tank and infantry units are operating. At Thionville, a fierce night battle was fought, and German scouts crossed the Moselle river and are active deep in the western area, it is also reported.

Garrison at Brest Ends Heroic Resistance After Three Months of Titanic Struggle

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—The "brave garrison of Brest has ended its heroic struggle which will go down as a brilliant military feat in the annals of history. After holding the fortress for three months against large-scale attacks by an entire American army supported by a huge array of artillery, numerous warships and air-squadrons, the garrison, after the last position on Crozon peninsula had been pierced, sent the following final wireless message: "The duty is fulfilled loyally to our oath. Hail our Fuehrer, our people and the Reich!"

The commander of the paratroops, General Bernhard Ramcke, who had been recently decorated with the highest German war decoration in recognition of the heroic resistance put up by the garrison, somewhat earlier had sent a message saying that the defenders had no longer heavy weapons and were compelled to meet the enemy onslaught with hand-grenades and close range weapons.

In the several months of fighting the entire fortress area, the town and harbor, had been completely destroyed in an uninterrupted hail of bombs and shells. German sappers had made a good job of rendering the important war installations unserviceable. The entrances to the harbor were blocked by sunken ships. Quay and harbor installations were completely destroyed and all docks blown up. In the entire town not a single house, not even a cellar remained intact. They had been laid waste by hundreds of thousands of grenades and bomb carpets. The invaders had conquered a heap of ruins but not a supply base.

Fight on Crozon Raging

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—The heroic struggle of the German defenders at Brest under the command of General Bernhard Ramcke ended last night after the last grenade had been fired, a D.N.B. report said today.

While American artillery is continuing to shell the ruins of the fortress of Brest and numerous bombers are attacking the burning boats in the harbor, furious hand-to-hand fighting is, however, raging on Crozon Peninsula. Strong American infantry forces have pierced the German defense there, but there are still numerous German bases and centers of resistance holding their own without the support of heavy arms.

Enemy attacks on Calais, St. Nazaire and Boulogne were repelled while batteries at Cape Gris Nez smashed enemy tank attacks. Artillery fire in the district of Dunkirk has increased in intensity.

Hitler Decorates Ramcke

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 20.—The Fuehrer bestowed the Oak Leaves with Swords and Diamonds to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross on General Bernhard Ramcke, defender of Brest, who with his men defended the fortress against the attacks of manifold superior enemy forces. More than four enemy divisions and strong air and naval units were tied down for many weeks thanks to the tenacity of the German soldiers.

GERMAN LINES POUNDED ALONG ADRIATIC COAST

Enemy's Four Attacks Against San Lorenzo Fail in Face Of Fierce Reich Fire

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—British 8th army troops along the Adriatic between San Marino and the coast, after relentless bombardment from the air and sea dented German positions yesterday. They also attacked the town of San Lorenzo four consecutive times but were repulsed each time by fierce German defense fire which alone accounted for the destruction of 54 British tanks and 32 armored cars.

Apparently these costly and reckless frontal attacks were the last resort of the enemy commander who for the past few days had suffered severe setbacks in his attempts to break through the German lines.

Fighting in the mountain area north of Florence was just as bitter during the past 24 hours. Focal point of enemy attacks was shifted to the Futa Pass and though some minor dents were made at some places the enemy again had to pay heavily in men and material.

Fierce thrusts against Monte Gazzarro were repulsed and an attack in great strength from the south against Firenzuola was brought to a standstill south of the town after bitter fighting.

V-1 ATTACKS CONTINUED

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 21.—German flying bombs zoomed over London and the southern countries last night for the fourth successive night as the Germans continued their attacks, according to a London report.

The report stated that the rush of evacuees back to the capital was noticeably slowing down. The Government's warning to the people still indicated no knowledge of where the bombs were coming from.

V-1 Used on West Front

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—The German forces are reported to have commenced the use of V-1's against the United States Third Army, now operating in the Metz and Epinal areas in eastern France, according to reports from the front lines.

Congress Enters Recess

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—The United States Congress today went into a recess owing to the presidential election as well as the election of Congressmen to be held in November, according to a Washington dispatch. The report further says that Congress will be reconvened on November 14, following the conclusion of the elections.

SOVIET PRESS ATTACKS DUPLICITY OF FINLAND

Finns Aided German Evacuation in Violation of Armistice Terms, Says Izvestia

Domei

MOSCOW, September 21.—The Soviet press angrily accused Finland of violating the armistice terms and treacherously helping the Germans to escape from the country.

The Red Fleet described the situation as "intolerable" and demanded "strict unconditional fulfillment of all the armistice terms." The Izvestia declared, "Every day and every hour is precious," and accused Finland of duplicity in aiding German evacuation. It added, "The Soviet people cannot forget that for a long time Finland used its geographic position to threaten our northwestern borders." The Pravda, charging that the German forces withdrew from Finland with the aid of the Finnish authorities, demanded an immediate and complete execution of the armistice terms.

Blow to Finland

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—The "leasing" to the Soviets of Porkala, the neck of land in the immediate vicinity of the Finnish capital, is considered a particularly hard blow to the Finnish people, and this can be gathered from reports appearing in the Finnish morning papers.

Even radical Finnish labor circles are regarding this as a deplorable event, writes the Swedish paper Svenska Dagbladet. Both the Morgontidningen and the Stockholm Tidningen call the loss of Porkala the severest condition of the armistice terms.

The evacuation of the entire Porkala area must be completed within 10 days and is supposed to be already in progress. According to the Dagens Nyheter, the city director, Major Erich von Frenckel, has been appointed chief of the evacuation movement.

'Death Sentence for Finland'

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—The conviction prevails in the Wilhelmstrasse that the present Finnish Government, which is being opposed by both the Communists and nationalists, will not exist for any length of time. The spokesman stated that this Government would be ground to pieces by these two millstones.

The armistice conditions, as far as they had become public at all, will call forth horror and opposition among the majority of the population. The conviction in Berlin is that the signing of the armistice agreement will have serious consequences for Finland, the spokesman added.

Continuing, he called attention to the fact that even the Swedish press, which had been indulging in illusions for two weeks, was now shocked and embittered by realizing that this armistice was a death sentence for Finland. The speech of acting Finnish Prime Minister Baron Ernest von Born, was described by the spokesman as a "funeral speech" for Finland. That part of the conditions which the Prime Minister had made public would suffice, in the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse, to show that this agreement was spelling death to Finnish sovereignty and integrity.

STRINGS SEEN ATTACHED TO U.S. AID CHIANGWARD

Distressed Chungking Regime Must Pay Heavily for War Heip, Comments Spokesman

What further help the United States will give to Chungking will not be without some political, economic and military conditions attached which will further impair the sovereignty and independence of China, remarked Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday.

Commenting on the admission by P. H. Chang, Chungking spokesman, that the military situation is very serious due to the continuous advance of the Japanese Forces on the continent and his expression of the hope for further United States aid as a result of the visit of Patrick Hurley and Donald Nelson, Mr. Iguchi pointed out that Chang declared that the "extent and nature of that help will be revealed by future events."

"No one else could have better described than Chang the actual situation confronting Chungking as well as the extent and nature of American help," Mr. Iguchi observed. "The position of Chungking, both political and economic, is indeed grave as Chang says and without help from the outside the Chungking regime is doomed to an earlier collapse than generally expected. There is no doubt about it. The extensive military operations of the Japanese forces which began in April this year have deprived Chungking of its principal bases as well as its major sources of food supplies in the Honan area in the north, and the Hunan area in the south, and the progress of the present campaign in the region along the Hankow-Canton railway and the Kweilin area is bound to aggravate the situation still further."

He continued, "Hurley and Nelson, the emissaries of American dollar imperialism, must have ascertained to their inner satisfaction the miserable plight of Chungking and they accordingly issued a statement promising increased help from the United States. We believe that this is a rare opportunity for the United States to 'help' Chungking with arms and other materials. The United States, I presume, will do all she can under the circumstances in order to curry favor with the Chungking leaders, who seek nothing but the prolongation of their political and military control over the people which is now in danger. These leaders in Chungking would catch at a straw in their present helpless situation. And that help has been promised by Hurley and Nelson on behalf of the United States. 'A friend in need is a friend indeed.' The United States must appear to be a true friend and savior in Chungking's crisis. But what help the United States will give to Chungking will not be without some political, economic and military conditions attached which will further impair the sovereignty and independence of China. No matter what kind of help the United States has so far offered or will hereafter give to Chungking, such help is nothing but the means employed by American dollar imperialism to buy out China.

"Under the pretext of the joint campaign against Japan, the American air force is already holding the mastery of the air over the Chungking-controlled areas. The supply of American arms and materials must be repaid, not in kind but in a further sacrifice of China's political and economic integrity.

"Whether the Chungking spokesman spoke knowingly or unknowingly does not matter, but his expression that the extent and nature of the American help will be revealed by future events is the most apt prediction of what is in store for Chungking. The American friend in Chungking's need will sooner or later appear with a deed of forfeiture of China's sovereign rights to be signed by the Chungking leaders."

His Imperial Majesty To Solemnly Observe Autumnal Fete Today

"Shuki Korei-Sai," the autumnal Shinto festival in memory of the Imperial Ancestors, will be solemnly observed at the Imperial Palace today. At 10 a.m., His Imperial Majesty proceeding before the Koreiden Sanctuary, will read an Imperial Oath and offer worship. Following His Imperial Majesty, Her Majesty the Empress, the Proxy of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager and members of the Imperial Family will also offer worship at the Shrine. Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and the other officials present will then be allowed to participate in the rites. The same observances will then be solemnized before the Shinden Sanctuary.

ANOTHER ENEMY WARSHIP SUNK NEAR PALAU GROUP

3 Cruisers, 3 Others of Unknown Category Destroyed in Same Area on September 16

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 22.—In the sea area west of the Palau Group, an enemy warship of unidentified category was sunk by an explosion while operating in the waters north of the islands on September 16. As a result, the number of enemy seacraft sunk in the same area on the same day now totals three cruisers and three other warships of unknown classification.

Japanese Units on Minamitorishima Island heavily damaged one out of three B-24 bombers that attacked the island yesterday. The rest of the raiders were repulsed.

About [illegible]0 enemy planes made a daylight attack on Wotje Island in the Marshall Group on September 20.

A total of about 150 enemy fighters and bombers came attacking the Palau area on September 20.

Ambon Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 22.—A formation of 30 large enemy bombers attacked Amboina Island on the afternoon of September 19 but were repulsed by the Japanese on the spot.

Fifteen enemy carrier-borne planes attempted a raid over the Ternate sector on the west coast of Halmahera Island on Wednesday morning while, on the same afternoon, about 40 large and small size enemy planes attacked the Kau Bay area on the same island.

Japanese Adjust Lines

Japanese Units on Peliliu Island in the Palau Group, in face of heavy air bombing and fleet bombardment, are still engaged in battles with the enemy after adjusting their lines in the northern sector and in the southern tip of the island.

In order to put an end to the damage caused by the severe enemy gunfire during daytime, the Japanese carried out daring death-defying night attacks which resulted in heavy losses in the enemy camp.

As a result of the severe Japanese night onslaughts, the anti-Axis forces have begun to construct positions in the area south of the airfield. At dawn on September 20, the enemy with 10-odd tanks in the vanguard, launched an attack but they were smashed. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

In the fierce battles on September 18 and 19, the Japanese set ablaze six enemy tanks, besides inflicting other losses on the anti-Axis forces.

Although details are not known, fierce battles are still raging on Angaur Island. The glare of numerous enemy flare-bombs was observed on the night of September 20.

Part of the enemy fleet again entered the Cossole Channel, north of the main island in the Palau Group on the morning of September 21.

Meanwhile, no change has taken place in the war situation on Morotai Island, it is reported.

Polish Paratroops Wiped Out

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—German forces in Warsaw annihilated all Polish paratroops even before they actually landed in the city, according to a field dispatch. Large anti-Axis air formations carried out a demonstration over Warsaw on September 20, the fifth anniversary of the fall of the city to German hands, in an effort to encourage the Polish troops.

500 U.S. AIR RAIDERS BOMB MANILA AREA; 36 PLANES BLASTED

Local Japanese Forces Furiously Intercept Attackers, Says Imperial Headquarters

A powerful U.S. task force, on September 21, appeared in the waters east of the Philippines and an aggregate total of about 500 carrier-borne planes air-raided the adjacent districts of Manila on the morning and afternoon of the same day, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique at 4:30 p.m. on Friday.

Counter-attacking the raiders, the Japanese Forces shot down 30 planes, including six probables, and destroyed six others. Some damage was caused to the ground facilities and shipping beside which, two Japanese planes have not yet returned, the Imperial Headquarters concluded.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE
4:30 p.m. September 22

"A powerful U.S. task force appeared in the sea area east of the Philippines on September 21 and an aggregate total of about 500 carrier-borne planes air-raided the neighboring districts of Manila in the morning and afternoon of the same day.

"The losses inflicted upon the enemy by our Units in their intercepting action, known up to the present, follow:

Shot Down .... 30 planes
(whereof 6 unconfirmed)
Damaged .... 6 planes

"Some damage was caused to ground facilities and shipping on our side and in addition, two of our planes have not yet returned."

Manila Raided Twice

Taking advantage of the landings on Peliliu and Angaur islands of the Palau Group as well as on Morotai Island of the Molucca Group in the middle of this month, the enemy forces have been persistently assaulting the Japanese bases in the above areas where furious fighting continues day and night.

On September 21, the U.S. task force made its appearance in the waters east of the Philippines. By sending out a total of about 500 carrier-borne planes, the enemy air-raided the neighborhood of Manila twice, once in the morning and again in the afternoon of the same day.

In close cooperation, Japanese Army and Navy Units in the Philippines area quickly contacted the enemy raiders and after giving violent intercepting battles, blasted 36 enemy planes including six probables.

From this aerial engagement, two Japanese planes failed to return to their base while some damage was sustained by ground facilities and vessels on the Japanese side.

Martial Law Decreed For Philippine Islands By President Laurel

Domei

MANILA, September 21.—Martial law will be enforced over the entire area of the Philippines as from 9 a.m. tomorrow, it was announced today by President Jose P. Laurel.

U.S. CASUALTIES REVEALED

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—War casualties of the United States armed forces now exceed 400,000, Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, said today, according to a Washington dispatch.

He said that army casualties reported up to August 29 were 338,743 and the latest navy casualty list totaled 63,017. Army casualties were 64,468 killed, 177,235 wounded, 48,725 prisoners and 48,315 missing. Navy casualties were 25,152 killed, 23,867 wounded, 9,532 missing and 4,466 prisoners.

Churchill Reaches London

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 21.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's return to England from the Quebec Conference was announced on Thursday by the London radio. The broadcast said that Churchill will make a report to the House of Commons.

SPEED OF ENEMY DRIVE IN HOLLAND DECREASES

Resistance of German Forces Is Increasing, Declares Reich War Scribe

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—"The fighting in central Holland proves that the speed of the enemy's advance has slowed down, and with German resistance increasing, enemy air-borne troop landings may be expected to cease completely in the near future," Dr. Max Krull, D.N.B. military correspondent, stated today in an article on the current war situation. His article follows:

The news policy of the anti-Axis Powers is part of their war conduct. Their reports are a mixture of truth, lies and prophesies. Nevertheless, they are not without value as the enemy's plans can be judged from them.

The British want their Second army to link up with the air-borne troops at Nijmengen and Arnheim in order to drive on to the coast of the Zuider Sea. This action would primarily meet the political requirement of "liberating" the Netherlands.

Moreover, the British are trying to swing round to the right in an effort to force a crossing of the lower Rhine, thus supporting the troops striking from the Aachen area against Cologne. The anti-Axis wants to see this battle for the German armament center concluded before the change of weather in autumn.

As a result, this far-reaching plan would have to be materialized within a few weeks. The London Times is hoping that the anti-Axis will win this battle although it expects that the Germans will fight with utmost embitterment. References by the enemy to the German strength of resistance, which have been repeated so conspicuously of late, no doubt constitute a "safety valve" in case the schedule of the anti-Axis cannot be kept.

The decision will be reached when the growing attrition of the enemy reserves of material and sacrifices of Anglo-American youths will be balanced with the German war potential which is being steadily increased by better organization and by the development of techniques.

Developments are unmistakably nearing this decision. Already the anti-Axis command has become aware of the fact that the Germans have succeeded in getting larger masses of troops safely out of France than the enemy war correspondents like to admit and that, therefore, the anti-Axis expectations must not be too optimistic over the fact that the campaign in France was concluded so speedily.

The fighting in central Holland proves that the speed of the enemy's advance has slowed down. With the German resistance increasing, enemy air-borne troop landings may be expected to cease completely in the near future. The narrow corridor, established by British troops from Neerpelt via Eindhoven to Nijmengen is being subjected to the fire of German formations. In the remaining sectors of the Western Front the enemy has lost more ground than he has gained.

On the Eastern Front, the most interesting battlefield is in the Baltic area where the Soviets, although sacrificing well over 600 tanks, have achieved no operative successes whatsoever. The Soviet attempts to cross the Vistula at Warsaw were frustrated despite the fact that the Soviets employed all available technical means.

U.S. Workers Strike

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—About 3,500 workers of the S.K.F. Roll-Bearing Manufacturing Factory in Philadelphia belonging to the Congress of Industrial Organizations went on a strike today over the wage problem and as a result, the operation of the plan has been suspended almost entirely, it is reported from Philadelphia.

Connally Urges U.S. To Retain All Areas Occupied During War

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—The United States should retain, even after the conclusion of hostilities, all islands occupied during the present war, declared Senator Thomas Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at the convention of the American Legion at Chicago, according to a report from that city. "This applies not only to enemy territory but also to islands of the anti-Axis nations," he said. "The United States should notify all nations that she will retain naval and air bases in the Pacific and Atlantic for maintaining peace in the future."

German Counselor At Vatican Embassy Arrested by Yanks

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—Diplomatic privileges were violated recently by an American military officer who, arrested a German counselor attached to the German Embassy at Vatican City and took him to the anti-Axis headquarters, according to an announcement issued today by the Reich Government authorities. It was also revealed that the American officer had moved the German to a certain hotel and from there to Termini, Sicily Island, where the latter was imprisoned. Against this violation of diplomatic privileges, the German Government has filed a protest with the anti-Axis military headquarters through the good offices of the Vatican, but the protest has been completely ignored by the anti-Axis camp. After repeated protests, the enemy promised to release the German, but this promise has not been fulfilled.

DEWEY'S CAR IS INVOLVED IN NEAR AUTO COLLISION

Accident Occurs at Portland; To Speak in San Francisco; Bricker Raps Roosevelt

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 21.—Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Republican presidential nominee, is heading for San Francisco in a repaired train which shows no evidence of the collision on Tuesday in the State of Washington, according to a San Francisco report.

A new locomotive and baggage car had to be hitched up but broken glass doors and windows in the rest of the train were repaired quickly.

Dewey had another close call driving into Portland, Oregon, from collision when his car narrowly missed a furniture van.

The Republican presidential nominee will speak in San Francisco tonight on the subject: "A Whole New Approach to the Relationship Between the Government of the United States and Its People."

Meanwhile, an Associated Press report from Washington said that Senator Harry Truman, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, attacked Dewey's speech made in Portland in which Dewey declared "No man is indispensable." The report quoted Truman as replying "The indispensable man proposition was originated by the Republicans. We never said there was an indispensable man. We say we believe there should be a man of experience in the White House at this time."

Governor John Bricker of Ohio, Dewey's running mate, in the meantime is in Baltimore, Maryland, conferring with Republican leaders, a Baltimore report disclosed. Last night, he spoke in Pennsylvania and charged that the Roosevelt administration is withholding vital news from the American people.

F.D.R. Addressing Teamsters

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—President Roosevelt, back from his Quebec Conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, began work today on the campaign speech he will deliver on Saturday night before the International Teamsters Union of the American Federation of Labor, according to a Washington dispatch.

It will be his first avowed campaign talk in his drive for a fourth term and will be broadcast on all radio networks.

FINNISH CABINET CHANGE

Castren Assumes Premiership—Most Old Ministers Are Retained

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—The Finnish Cabinet was reshuffled today under order of President Marshal Von Mannerheim and though Urho Castren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Finnish Court of Administrative Litigation, has assumed Premiership succeeding Hackzell who was stricken ill in Moscow recently, most of the old members were retained, according to a Helsinki dispatch.

New appointments to the Cabinet included only Premier Urho Castren and Karl August Fagerholm as Welfare Minister. The Finnish Government line-up includes the following: Foreign Minister Carl Enckell, Justice Minister Baron Ernst Von Born, Interior Minister Kaarlo Hillilae, Defense Minister Lieutenant-General Karl Rudolf Walden, Finance Minister Vaino Alfred Tanner, Education Minister Kalle Krupp, Agriculture Minister Viljami Kallikoski, Transportation and Communication Minister Vaino Salovaara, Commerce and Industry Minister Kristian Takki, Food Minister M. Allilae.

FIGHTING IN FINLAND IS CLARIFIED BY REICH

Statement Disclaims All Responsibility for Country Being Turned Into Battlefield

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—The High Command of the German mountain legions stationed in the northern sector of Finland, in a statement issued today, disclaimed all responsibility for Finnish territory being turned into a battlefield.

"With the conclusion of the armistice between Finland and the Soviet Union," the statement said, "the battle against the fatal enemy of not only Finland but of all Europe has shifted to Finnish territory. With the Red Army having crossed the Finnish border into the country, the hope entertained by a part of the Finnish population that the Red Army may stop at the border has now been smashed.

"German forces cannot assume the responsibility for the fact that Finnish territory has been turned into a battle area as a result of the foregoing development in the situation. At this stage when the German forces find their security at stake and when the Finns are endeavoring to facilitate Soviet war efforts, the same forces cannot respect all conditions which the Finnish High Command expected from the Soviet Union by entering into negotiations with the latter.

"It would do well for the Finns to recall that the Finnish High Command did the same thing in order to hamper the Soviet advance in the course of one of the winter campaigns and that in the autumn of 1939, Finnish troops found it inevitable to destroy German villages in the frontal sector of the western fortified line in order to ensure their own safety.

"The German High Command, while fully aware of the responsibility arising from the measures it has ordered the German forces to take, wishes to declare that the steps should be regarded as having been forced by military necessity but not as measures against the forces of a country which has up to the present been Germany's ally."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 21

The greater part of the first British airborne division in central Holland was destroyed in the Arnheim area despite strong reinforcements from the air and the remnants were compressed into a narrow area. Up to now 2,800 prisoners have been taken including a divisional commander. At Nijwegen, our troops are engaged in heavy fighting with the enemy attacking with tank formations from the Eindhoven area. South of the Scheldt estuary, the enemy succeeded in obtaining a local dent.

In the Aachen area, strong enemy attacks yesterday were repelled everywhere and our counter-attack closed the gap in the front northeast of the city. During this fighting, 47 enemy tanks were destroyed within three days in the sector of one division.

During several days of fighting, the enemy bridgehead across the Sauer, northeast of Echternach, was smashed with the exception of minor remnants.

Our attack in the Luneville sector encountered superior enemy tank forces and after fluctuating fighting, our forces in Luneville were withdrawn to the eastern fringe of the city, while local fighting is raging between Epinal and the Swiss frontier.

All enemy attacks against Boulogne and Calais were repelled. The last resistance of our garrison at Brest on the Crozon Peninsula has come to an end. In very heavy fighting extending over weeks, the garrison consisting of heroic troops from all the branches of the army under the exemplary leadership of the commander of the fortress, General Bernhard Ramcke of the paratroops held the fortress against an enemy who was far superior in men and material. The enemy did not secure the harbor and the heroic fight put up by the Brest garrison will go down in history.

Three German motor torpedo-boats employed in protecting an important convoy on the night of September 19 attacked two superior formations of light British naval forces off Dunkirk and three of our boats were lost.

The V-1 fire on London is still being continued.

The heavy defensive fighting in Italy continued unchanged in the area north of Florence and along the Adriatic coast. In embittered fighting entailing heavy losses for both sides, numerous enemy attacks were repelled. South and southeast of Firenzuola, a major enemy break-through was cut off. By employing large quantities of material and strongly supported from the air as well as by the heavy guns of the ships, the enemy along the Adriatic coast achieved a number of deep dents some of which were cut off in counter-thrusts. An enemy break-through was again frustrated and during these fights, 57 enemy tanks were destroyed yesterday while 100 prisoners were taken.

Soviet attacks in the northern part of the Szekler corner failed, some of them in counter-thrusts. In western Rumania our battleplanes destroyed 24 enemy tanks as well as numerous guns and vehicles. The hard defensive battle for the Carpathian passes is continuing in the sector south of Sanok and Krosno.

At Warsaw, Soviet groups which had crossed to the western bank were annihilated and a total of 69 enemy storm and landing boats were smashed or captured. Enemy attacks northeast of Warsaw and on the Bobr, northwest of Bialystok failed. The attack by our panzer formations southwest of Mitau gained further ground despite stubborn enemy defense. During the last three days, 48 enemy tanks and storm-guns, 95 guns and numerous other arms were destroyed or captured here.

In Latvia and Estonia, the enemy continued his strong attacks with freshly brought up forces but our troops smashed the attacks in counter-attacks or intercepted them. In the defensive battle now lasting seven days, 600 Soviet tanks have been destroyed up to now.

During day attacks by enemy bombers against the towns of Budapest, Raab, and Pressburg as well as during night attacks of weaker enemy formations on the Hungarian area, 11 enemy bombers were shot down. Attacks on Trier by enemy machines with bombs and machine-gun fire caused some casualties.

Reich Mobilizing Every Ounce of Strength To Defend Her Frontiers Against Invasion

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—All belligerent nations in the present war are now in extremely difficult positions and their economic condition is very serious as the war has entered the final decisive stage, in the east as well as the west and the outcome will be decided by the last spurt.

The Soviet Government is intending to close all universities and colleges and mobilize all students in war plants and on the railway in order to increase the fighting strength, according to a Stockholm report dated September 18. This clearly indicates that the Soviet Government is seriously worried about the drying up of its man power resources, although she looked as if she had unlimited supply of labor judging from the power and speed of the Soviet offensive on the Eastern Front.

Germany is now facing the greatest crisis since the opening of the war and has to defend her land by mobilizing the last ounce of the nation's strength. Thus Germany is extremely serious in effecting the complete and efficient mobilization of all labor and material. The general mobilization of labor enforced since the latter part of July was at first very lukewarm in its execution and seemed to tend more in the direction of spiritual mobilization. Later, however, with the intensification of the war situation, the application of the system has been made vigorous and thorough and it appears to have reached the extreme point.

In his declaration of August 24, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of National Enlightenment and Propaganda, announced the closing of all theaters and also clarified the policy of mobilizing artists for war work. It was at first thought that leading actors would take steps to be exempted on the grounds of acting for the pictures and the closing of theaters was also believed to have no practical effect. Gradually, however, these steps were applied to a wider field and now out of the entire field of stage and screen, only 200 first class actors are exempted from military service and requisition. All the rest of the actors have to become soldiers or workers in war plants. Even actresses are now active in war factories. The German mobilization structure does not permit of any exception.

In the literary field also, out of 4,000 journalists, only 20 experienced ones are now allowed to carry on their work and the rest have all been either conscripted or requisitioned. Sculptors who are allowed to continue their work are the aged or sick.

There is no young able-bodied man left on the German home front. Even at the military tuberculosis sanatoriums, all patients, excepting those very seriously ill, are ordered to perform some kind of work for about four hours daily. The sight of sick men engaged in producing war necessities in the compounds of their hospitals makes one realize the seriousness of the situation. Germany is thus endeavoring to mobilize every ounce of her national strength for the defense of the State.

2 FASCISTS SENTENCED BY BONOMI GOVERNMENT

Ex-Police Chief of Rome Given Death Penalty for Spying; Mussolini Retaliates

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—Pietro Caruso, Rome's former Chief of Police, was sentenced to death tonight and Roberto Occhietto, Caruso's co-defendant and secretary, was condemned to 30 years' imprisonment in the court trial opened today in which the two defendants were accused of collaboration with the Germans and for spy activities, according to a Rome dispatch.

Counsel for Caruso asserted that no proof had been offered that Caruso had killed anyone and stressed the fact that the Bonomi Government recently abolished the death penalty.

Meanwhile, it was reported the Fascist Government in northern Italy has announced that in the event of Caruso being executed, 40 hostages will be shot. One of the hostages is reported to be Jose Togliatti, brother of the Foreign Minister of the Bonomi Government, who was taken into custody by the Fascist police.

V-1'S CAUSE BIG DAMAGE

1,500 Houses Hit During Three Nights in London, S. England

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—German flying bombs which after a brief respite have crashed into London and South England for three consecutive nights damaged 1,500 houses during the past days, Henry Willink, British Minister of Health, declared today, according to a London report.

Declaring that a single V-1 bomb damaged over 400 houses, Willink reiterated his warnings for evacuees not to return to London as the V-1 menace was still not overcome.

Enemy Bombs Budapest

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—Budapest, Raab and Bratislava were yesterday subjected to bombing attacks by Anglo-American airmen which German military quarters described as purely terror attacks. At night of the same day, sirens were sounded for the second time in Bratislava when bombs were again dropped on the town area. Another night attack as directed against the town of Debreczen in eastern Hungary. According to preliminary reports, German and Hungarian fighters and flak artillery scored 11 victories.

REICH PLEDGES TO AID IN DEFENSE OF CROATIA

Hitler, Chief-of-State Pavelitch, Other German, Croat Leaders Hold Talks

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 20.—The defense of Croatia is an urgent task in which Croatia will receive Germany's full assistance, said the official Reich communique issued yesterday following the discussion held here between Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Dr. Ante Pavelitch, Chief-of-State and Prime Minister of Croatia. Other German and Croat leaders were present at the meeting. The communique follows:

The Fuehrer received in his headquarters Dr. Ante Pavelitch, Chief-of-State and Prime Minister of the independent State of Croatia. In a lengthy conversation the Fuehrer discussed with Dr. Pavelitch the mutual war efforts against the Soviets and their Anglo-American supporters, as well as the questions of the security of Croatia.

True to the Three-Power Treaty, the German Army will defend the freedom of Croatia and its independence together with Croatian soldiers.

The discussion, at which also Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the German High Command, Croat Foreign Minister Mehmed Alajbegovitch and General Gruic participated, was held in the spirit of the true friendship between the two States.

Following the reception by the Fuehrer, the Reich Foreign Minister had a long and hearty discussion with Dr. Pavelitch and his collaborators. The entourage of the Chief-of-State further included Information Minister Makance and the leader of the Croatian Workers' Union, Blaskov. The German envoy in Agram, Seigfried Kasche, and the Croatian envoy in Berlin, Vladimir Koschak, were also present.

The visit of the Croat Chief-of-State to the Fuehrer in the presence of the Reich Foreign Minister has once more confirmed the close friendship between the two countries. The Croat leader's visit to the Fuehrer is of special importance at the present moment at which the Soviets, favored by the cowardly capitulation of the Rumanians and the Bulgarians, are about to carry through their ambitious plans regarding southeastern Europe.

Croatia has always been an alluring aim of the foreign politicians of the Kremlin who regard this country with the Adriatic coast as a counterpillar of the Mediterranean policy of the Soviets, and who are making strenuous efforts to gain a foothold there. Croatia herself has always stubbornly opposed these Soviet plans and has been supported in her resistance by the German armed forces.

In the present situation which is marked by the Soviet advance on the Balkan Peninsula, the defense of Croatia is an urgent task in which Croatia will receive Germany's powerful assistance.

CHIANG ACCEPTS SCHEME BARED BY NELSON, HURLEY

Chungking to Contribute All Industrial Strength in Effort To Beat Japan

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—Donald Nelson and Major-General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's representatives in Chungking, in a statement today declared that since their arrival they had conferred with Chungking and local American officials and individuals and as a result had drawn up recommendations which Chiang Kai-shek accepted, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Nelson's statement said that the recommendations include "definite plans for bringing Chungking's presently available industrial potential to bear upon Japan for its defeat at the earliest possible moment." It also included plans for bringing into Chungking materials not produceable in Chungking.

The statement went on to say that despite the loss of industrial areas by the lengthy blockade, Chungking is determined to "make increasing contributions to the war" and thereby laying the foundation necessary for postwar industrial development.

It was also learned that Nelson was returning to the United States very shortly to report to the President, but is expected to return to Chungking again "later in the year when operational phases of the program is put into operation." Hurley, it seems, is remaining for the time being to carry on the military aspects of his mission.

Guests of Chiang

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 20.—Major-General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Chungking, and Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, returned to Chungking after two days of being guests with General Chiang Kai-shek, according to a Chungking report received here.

Nelson is slated to leave very shortly for the United States to report to Roosevelt and to work out the American part of the economic program agreed upon at Chungking during the conference with Chiang and members of the Chungking regime.

Both Nelson and Hurley have received wholehearted cooperation from the Chungking regime as well as from representatives in China of the United States Government agencies and commercial concerns. All of these meetings, the communique said, have been held in the atmosphere of complete candor.

HITLER TAKES COMMAND

Reported Personally Directing Troops on Western Front

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—Adolf Hitler has taken direct command of the battle for Germany, it was revealed today. The report said Hitler's generalship already was in evidence all along the blazing battlefront from northern Holland to the edge of the Saar valley. Front dispatches said crack German troops and panzer units were being hurled into fierce counter-attacks that slowed the anti-Axis advance.

Fierce German Resistance

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—On the Western Front, a furious counter-offensive of the German forces has developed to the south of Aachen, following the concentration of picked German troops at Stolberg, east of Aachen. In this connection, it is reported that the Germans are now directing frontal attacks on the U.S. First Army which is recklessly attempting to break through the Siegfried line.

A U.P. dispatch from London commented that the fighting in the Aachen area has assumed the aspect of the Cassino operations, thus revealing the irritation of the anti-Axis camp over the slow progress of the war situation. The U.S. First Army at Prume and Trier, south of Aachen, have failed to gain further ground. The American troops are obviously encountering such stiff resistance of the German forces, the like of which has not been staged since the break-through operation at Avaranche.

Madrid Air Route Discussed

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—The conversations carried on between General Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, and American Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes on September 4 which attracted such attention in diplomatic circles here concerned questions regarding the American air route over the Atlantic to Madrid and Spanish cooperation in the use of Barcelona to supply France and other occupied territories with foodstuffs and medical goods, according to a Madrid dispatch carried by the Daily Mail dated September 5.

Soviet Stand Upsets Hopes of Oil Pact, Declares Lindley

Domei

GENEVA, September 21.—The recent talks concerning the question of oil between Britain and the United States were successful but are unlikely to bring about any international agreement, says Ernest Lindley, correspondent for Washington Post, writing for the News Week. The reason was that Moscow declined to make any definite arrangement. No information was obtainable from the Soviet Government concerning the oil issue after the war, except that the Soviet Union was looking for markets for 150,000,000 barrels of oil yearly. Lindley opines that this means a heavy blow to England and might render the Anglo-American pact more or less illusionary because up to now England had been supplying oil to central Europe and the Middle East.

GENERAL CHEN MU-NUNG EXECUTED BY CHUNGKING

Army Commander Charged With Failure to Defend Stronghold on Way to Kweilin

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—General Chen Mu-nung, Commander of the Chungking army, has been executed for failure "to carry out his instructions to defend Chuanhsien stronghold on the way to Kweilin," the Chungking Central News agency said today. General Chen "fled at the approach of the Japanese," according to the dispatch.

Commanders in Sad Plight

Domei

CANTON, September 20.—The Commanders of the Defense Armies of Kweilin and Liuchow are confronting a sad plight, commanded by Chiang Kai-shek to defend those vital bases to the last, on the one hand, as was reported by Chungking and pressed hard by the Japanese Forces, on the other.

The fact that Chiang ordered the Commanders to defend the two important bases in southwestern China is an eloquent testimony to the admission by the Chungking dictator of the impossibility of defending those bases before the vigorous onslaught of the Japanese. Furthermore, Chiang is shrewdly planning to maintain his sphere of influence at the sacrifice of the Kwangsi Army.

Well remembering the execution of General Chang Te-neng, Commander of the Fourth Army and Commander of the Changsha Defense Army and others held responsible for military defeats, while anticipating the inevitability of the fall of Kweilin and Liuchow, the commanders of the Chungking forces now defending the vital bases are reported to be harboring bitter resentment against the cruelty of Chiang.

GANDHI SEES JINNAH AGAIN

Believed Talks May Extend Over Longer Period Than Expected

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 21.—The Gandhi-Jinnah talks were resumed in Bombay yesterday, according to a New Delhi report. Mahatma Gandhi arrived at the residence of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, five minutes before the scheduled time. At the conclusion of the meeting, which lasted for an hour and a half, Jinnah announced that they would meet again tomorrow at the usual time.

Contrary to expectations, the talks may extend over a long period. Last week, it was believed the talks would be concluded by the middle of this week but now there are indications that they may continue not only to the end of this month but beyond in which case Gandhi may ask for a short adjournment at the end of this month.

RAIDS ANGER SWISS PAPER

Domei

ZURICH, Septmeber 20.—Exhausting patience over the constant violations of Swiss neutrality, the Swiss paper Basler National Zeitung on an editorial today requested the Swiss Government to warn the Americans in plain language that Switzerland will no longer tolerate American air attacks on Swiss towns and trains.

The paper pointed out that Switzerland had hitherto displayed extreme patience toward the American violations of Swiss neutrality but asserted that she could no longer view with equanimity the reckless attacks on Swiss towns, trains and air patrols. The American explanation that it was extremely difficult to distinguish between Swiss and German territory in the frontier region could not be accepted, the paper declared, stating that some of the American attacks were directed against targets in regions which were clearly distinguishable as Swiss even from the greatest altitudes.

SERIOUS WAR SITUATION ADMITTED IN CHUNGKING

Spokesman Voices Wishful Expectation of More Positive War Aid From America

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—Chungking spokesman, Chang Ping-chun, today admitted that Chungking's strategic position has become seriously critical, according to information from that city.

"There is no denying the fact that the present war situation in China is very critical for Chungking," Chang is reported to have said. Admitting that the position of Kweilin, vital military stronghold of Chungking forces, has now become very precarious, Chang stated that Chungking forces have solidified the defenses of the city and will deal a heavy blow to the Japanese when the latter draw near the citadel.

Chang voiced his wishful expectation on "increasing positive help" from the United States in the future as a result, he said, of the recent visit of the two American emissaries, Donald Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, and Patrick Hurley. He observed that the anti-Axis leaders who are now well aware of the extremely aggravated position of the Chungking forces on the China Continent, are seriously apprehensive of the possible bolt from the anti-Axis camp of the Chungking regime which is one of its vital members for the much-publicized grand offensive against Japan.

Attributing Nelson's unexpectedly early departure from Chungking for America to Chungking's critical conditions, the spokesman said he believed that apparently the American envoy hurried home to tell President Franklin Roosevelt and other Government leaders that Chungking's critical situation permits of not a moment's procrastination in giving more positive aid to the regime.

Referring to the plans for strengthening the Chungking forces, Chang revealed that among the schemes, there was one envisaging further expansion of the war authority of the United States forces in China thus virtually placing the Chungking troops under the command of the American forces.

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China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, [illegible] chow, Hoihow, Hongkong, [illegible] Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking ([illegible]), Pengpu, Shanghai, [illegible] Shihhweiyao, Tientsin ([illegible]) [illegible] nan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
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Alor-Star, Bangkok, [illegible] Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, [illegible] myo, Mergui, Moulmein, [illegible] yan, Prome, Rangoon, [illegible] Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, [illegible] Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, [illegible] ban, Shonan, [illegible] (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, [illegible] Kota-Raja, Lahat, [illegible] Medan, Padang, [illegible] Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, [illegible] Sibolga, [illegible] Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, [illegible] Djakarta, ([illegible]) [illegible] Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, [illegible] Karto, Semarang, [illegible] karta, Soerabaja, [illegible]
Borneo
Api, Brunei, [illegible] Miri, Sandakan, [illegible]
The Philippines
Manila.
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Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, [illegible] Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).

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JAPAN'S KWEILIN DRIVE PROGRESSING SMOOTHLY

U.S. Trying Hard to Colonize China, Says Chief of Military Press Corps

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 22.—Explaining the satisfactory progress of the Kweilin area operation, the chief of the Military Press Section of the Japanese Forces pointed out the ambition of the United States to colonize China, in a press conference here on September 21. He declared as follows:

"Japanese operations up to the fall of Hengyang were confronted with many difficulties in obtaining supplies as the enemy had destroyed roads and the United States air force had been very active forcing the Japanese officers and men to keep on the move without time for rest or sleep. However, the present advance toward Kweilin is progressing very smoothly and satisfactorily compared with the Hengyang campaign.

"Japanese Forces are now continuing their speedy advance, with considerable reserve strength. The confusion at Kweilin is now feverhigh and the United States air forces are retreating after smashing their equipment, according to information available. The farther the Japanese advance into southwestern China, the more fierce would naturally become the activity of the United States air forces. At the same time the Japanese may encounter American-trained Chungking troops or even United States army forces.

"The guiding spirit of the Japanese military operation, as already repeatedly announced and followed, is to drive out the influence of the United States and Britain that invaded East Asia. Chungking troops that do not resist are not regarded as our enemies.

"In the Wenchow area the enemy resistance is very weak and Japanese operations are progressing smoothly. It is expected that the United States may send army forces to the Chinese continent and we should not be off our guard, although it would be foolish to accept all the exaggerated propaganda reports of the enemy. Liang Han-tsao, Propaganda Minister of Chungking, welcomed the proposed dispatch of the United States army forces as though they were their saviors.

"Even supposing that the United States army forces entered the continent in large numbers and gained victory over the Japanese, would the United States then treat China as an independent nation? Let us review the facts. Today the United States air forces in China are assuming a most arrogant attitude and U.S. is attempting to take the direction of military operations from the hands of the Chungking Army. It is quite clear that the United States is attempting to colonize China as proved by the fact that she is treating the Chungking Army as a colonial army. It is the United States that is preventing China from becoming united. The enemies of Japan and China, or of East Asia are the United States and Britain.

"In line with the European war, the United States forces are intensifying their activities. We must stop their entry into East Asia and must protect China as an East Asiatic nation."

FORRESTAL WARNS U.S.

Must Strengthen Will to Lick Japan, Legionnaires Are Told

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, speaking before the American Legion convention in Chicago today warned that although the European war's end is sighted, a "man-sized job of disposing of the Japanese" remains and asserted that the Americans must strengthen their will to thoroughly defeat Japan, according to a Chicago dispatch.

He said that the surrender and occupation of Germany must go "doubly for Japan and the menace of that energetic race must be restrained forever."

The convention, meanwhile, urged the immediate enactment of a military training law and resolved for the law to apply to every qualified young American. The Legionnaires also called for the retention by the United States of army and navy bases deemed necessary and the maintenance of a powerful navy. The motion was also made for the study of the defense problem and the promotion of military study in tune with the world situation.

Labor Song Chosen

Domei

MACASSAR, September 22.—"Song of The Labor Service" has been selected by the local military administration to be popularized among the local inhabitants. This song is a stirring march written by a native worker and composed by a Japanese.

Press Comments

Friday, September 22

THE FIGHTING IN THE NU RIVER REGION

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The brave fighting of our Forces on the western shore of the Nu River has caused the death of 73,000 enemies since the middle of May in spite of our numerical inferiority, and prevented the reopening of the Burma supply route which is the desperate aim of the Anglo-Americans.

For his decisive push on the China continent the enemy depends on Nimitz's offensive and the Burma supply route. He also depends on air transportation. Our past experiences and the peculiar topographical condition of the region point to intensified air operations by the enemy to attain the above ambition. Therefore we on our part must send larger air forces to the region.

FOCUS OF SUPPLY TACTICS

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The war in supplies is not a rivalry in natural resources. It is a war of strategic supplies produced by adding to natural resources, human knowledge and labor. Thus resources that cannot be handled by men are worthless. Our population is 75 per cent of that of the United States. Also in natural resources we cannot compete with her. But if materials are collected from all over Greater East Asia and substitute resources are more actively used, we will be able to secure more than we can handle. And, if we on the home front work 25 per cent more than the Americans, we will be able to make up the deficiency in hands.

Production in the United States reached its peak last year due to the exhaustion of labor resources. Furthermore, because of the return of workers to peace industries in anticipation of an early peace, and the replacing of about 80,000 men monthly with the wounded and sick on the various fronts as well as the increase of the war dead, the labor supply is becoming smaller and smaller. On the other hand, Lend-Lease shipments which constitute about 20 per cent of the total production have to be continued. Therefore, if we make determined efforts to increase our efficiency by 25 per cent, we can certainly surpass American production figures.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE

MAINICHI—The Anglo-American conference at Quebec is supposed to have ended on September 16, but newspapermen who were dispatched to the spot are reported unable to believe that it was actually concluded because the proceedings were so unsatisfactory from beginning to end. A Daily Mail correspondent reports that Churchill and Roosevelt have "disappeared" from Quebec and will resume "private" conversations at a secret place, while a Reuter dispatch says rumors are current that Churchill will carry on his talks with Roosevelt after a little rest.

The Three-Power conference at Dumbarton Oaks to study and determine the question of a post-war International Security Organization started on August 21, and a joint statement was issued on August 29. We had thought that with the issuance of this statement, the parley among Britain, America and the Soviet Union was concluded. U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull bombastically declared at the time that Argentina would not be asked to join the organization but it was a foolish statement to make, for latest reports indicate that the Conference has come to a deadlock and that no plan of "organization" has been formed yet. The Quebec Conference has not been concluded either in sofar as understanding between America and Britain is concerned.

As regards the matters that were to have been dealt with at the Quebec Conference, a Domei dispatch from Stockholm of September 17 enumerated eight items. Perhaps more, or perhaps fewer, items may have been taken up, but this matters little to us. What we should know is the fact that Pacific problems were discussed. A queer atmosphere has enveloped this Conference from the very beginning. We shall here enumerate a few facts which were reported, for reference.

(1) When it was reported that the Conference would probably discuss Pacific problems as its main items, many people were more or less surprised. For why must Pacific problems form the main topic in the conversations between Churchill and Roosevelt, which are held only rarely, when the European situation has serious and urgent questions demanding solutions. This opinion is not unnatural from Europe's viewpoint. A report says in this connection that Roosevelt prevented Churchill from discussing the European situation.

(2) British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had previously announced that he would not take part in the Conference. Nevertheless on September 14 he hurried to Quebec by air. For what purpose was Eden's unscheduled flight? What message did he carry? It is speculated that it was because the Soviet Union-Polish problem had aggravated, but it is clear that the Soviet-Polish question is not acute.

(3) After conclusion of the Conference, Churchill is reported to have said that "the Americans cannot expect to monopolize the pleasures to be had in the Pacific." What does this word "pleasure" imply? Does it imply the planned operations against Japan, or the expected spoils in the Pacific? Whatever the British view may be, it is the United States' contention that there will be no share of the war trophies to any party who has not contributed to actual warfare. As a matter of fact, there are not a few elements in America today who dislike British participation in the Pacific War. Churchill's cynical remark could be taken as an indication that such a trend was also reflected at the Quebec Conference.

While what we believe will be the main stage of the war is now about to begin, our enemies have already started wrangling over the "partitioning" of what they have yet to gain. But this is by no means a new revelation. Let us, in contrast, show them the divine spirit of the nation they call the "barbarians of the Pacific."

CABINET TO STRENGTHEN AIR DEFENSE STRUCTURE

Economic Life of Metropolitan Populace Will Be Stabilized

The air defense and economic administrations of Tokyo will be placed under the direct supervision of the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis in order to strengthen the control under one leadership and to effect an organically unified direction of the two. Hitherto the control of the air defense and economic administrations had been under the control of the Tokyo Metropolitan government and the Metropolitan Police Board respectively.

This measure has been taken to adjust and strengthen the air defense structure of Tokyo and to stabilize the economic life of the metropolitan populace.

Shigeo Odachi, Home Minister, reported on the proposed change in the administrative control at the Cabinet on Friday and the proposal was approved at the meeting. The new arrangement will be officially announced in the near future.

Furthermore, in order that adequate measures may be taken in case of air raids in the local districts, it was also decided at the Cabinet meeting that district air defense headquarters will be established. Such headquarters will be established in the nine areas of Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kwanto, Tokai, Hokuriku, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu and Kinki.

CHAOCHING NOW NORMAL

Citizens Welcome Nippon Forces and Markets Open Quickly

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST FRONT IN NORTH CHINA, September 21.—Peace and order has been restored to Chaoching, occupied by the Japanese Forces on September 16, and normal activities have again been resumed in the city.

Most of the Chaoching inhabitants had remained in the city and welcomed the Japanese Forces at the time of their entrance into the city. There were no indications of supplies being taken away or hidden, and the markets were opened on the very next day following the Japanese occupation. In fact the populace gladly cooperated with our Forces.

Such attitude on the part of the people is obvious proof of the fact that the general populace are coming to understand that the Japanese Forces are fighting to crush America and Britain and that the people and even the Chungking soldiers, once they stop their resistance against the Japanese, will be warmly welcomed as friends.

Cabinet Hears Ogata

The regular Cabinet meeting on Friday took place at the Prime Minister's official residence from 10 a.m. with all members of the Cabinet attending. Taketora Ogata, Minister Without Portfolio, reported that as a result of re-consideration of the 126 items in connection with the prohibition and restriction of news more than 20 items were crossed out.

Meet Gallant Death

Vice-Admiral Kanao Monzen and Rear-Admirals Sada Seki, Kan Mori and Tsuneo Orita and Surgeon Rear-Admiral Shin Okubo met gallant death in action in the War of Greater East Asia, it was announced by the Yokosuka Naval Station under date of September 23.

WORK ON LEDO ROAD MAKES POOR PROGRESS

Barely Half of Road Built at The Sacrifice of Thousands Of Chungking Troops

Domei

RANGOON, September 20.—Many obstacles are harassing the enemy who is attempting to open the Ledo Road, particularly due to the fact that Bhamo, an important citadel on the road is now being tightly defended by the Japanese Forces, and, also, because Lungling is enveloped in war flames.

Myitkyina fell into the enemy's hands in August, this year, but the construction of the Ledo Road is not progressing at the rate desired by the enemy. Barely half of the route has been completed. Ignoring the tremendous sacrifices sustained by the Chungking troops reaching 20,000 killed or wounded in the Fukawng area in June, this year, and more than 70,000 casualties suffered in the Nu River area since May this year, the American forces are intent on the construction of the Ledo Road at the sacrifice of the Chungking troops.

This road runs from Tinsukia to Ledo and from there it stretches southeastward via Shinbuing, through the Fukawng area and then it goes from Mainkaing to Kasuinmogaung. The distance is estimate as at 480 kilometers. Running further eastward, the line connects Myitkyina, Bhamo, Tengyueh and Lungling, and, finally, enters Kunming. The entire length of the Ledo Road is 1,800 kilometers.

The road between Ledo and Mogaung is now open to automobile traffic. However, traffic in the Fukawng area must be closed during the rainy season. The Anglo-Americans in view of the unfavorable topographical conditions in the mountainous area, are now frantically attempting to construct a railway line between Ledo and Mogaung. At the same time, the enemy has been transporting oil from the Ledo oilfield to Southup airfield. In the future, the enemy will most probably launch the construction of a railway line between Myitkyina and Kunming.

It is apparent that the enemy cannot contruct more than two kilometers a day, granted that he is able to mobilize all available facilities and manpower. At this rate, it will take him 240 days to complete the road between Ledo and Mogaung, which covers a distance of 480 kilometers.

The two roads, one connecting Myitkyina, Bhamo, Tengyueh, Lungling and Paoshan, and the other, connecting Myitkyina, Bhamo, Mangshih, Lungling, and Paoshan are under the control of the Japanese Forces. Indications point to the fact that the enemy is planning to build a road 300 kilometers long directly connecting Myitkyina and Paoshan.

However, due to the fact that the areas along the Nu River and the upper reaches of the Mekong River are topographically unfavorable, the project will take the enemy at least three years. In order to undertake the tremendously dangerous and expensive project, the enemy must suffer great attrition of armed forces.

Unless the railway line between Ledo and Mogaung is completed, the enemy must employ 1,200 automobiles capable of carrying a load of five tons each, in order to transport 3,000 tons of Chiang-aid materials which are now being transported over the air route.

37 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—Thirty-seven enemy planes were shot down yesterday during terror raids against German and western territories yesterday. Coblenz and other places in northern and northwest Germany were subjected to American terror attacks and damage and casualties were caused. Also last night, fast British fighter-bombers attacked Muenchen-Gladbach. Budapest was also subjected to terror attacks yesterday.

Ciano's Property Seized

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—Personal properties of the late Count Galeazzo Ciano and 96 other Fascist members have been confiscated, in accordance with the ordinance stipulating the confiscation of property owned by Fascist members, it was announced today by the Italian puppet regime, according to a Rome dispatch.

Civilian Decoration For Indian Patriots Created by Netaji

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, September 22.—The Council of Ministers and Advisers of the Provisional Government of Free India has decided to create a new civilian decoration called "Shahe-Hind" (Martyrs of India), which will be awarded posthumously to Indians who infiltrated into India and were caught and executed by the British. The decoration will be handed to the next of kin of such martyrs. The Council also stated that it shall take up the responsibility of looking after the families of those who had sacrificed their lives for the cause of Indian Independence in this way.

MOLYBDENUM DISCOVERED

Rich Outcropping of Valuable Metal Found in Yamagata

An outcropping of a very superior quality molybdenum vein has been discovered in the Asahi mountain range in Nishi Oitama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, by Tooru Ando, professor of the Yamagata Higher School. Mr. Ando had been active since August 31 as a member of one of the parties of the Investigation Committee for Urgent Development of Underground Resources. Under the order of the Munitions Ministry, investigation parties had been dispatched to the various mountains in Tohoku to look for new beds of mineral resources, with special emphasis on iron and molybdenum ores.

The Asahi mountains have been known for their rich mineral deposits and the Dai Asahi Mining and the Iwafune Mines have been engaged in the development of the mineral resources in these mountains.

The deposit, newly-discovered, is a large exposed vein with pure molybdenum adhering to the rocks. It is also estimated that a fairly large amount of molybdenum will also be extracted from the ore. Judging from the large outcropping it is certain that a big vein lies underground.

Ugaki Sees Peking Leaders

Domei

PEKING, September 21.—General Kazushige Ugaki conferred yesterday with General Naosaburo Okabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China. Today at 11 a.m. he called on Lieutenant-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Japanese Minister to Peking. At 5 p.m., General Ugaki called on Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and conferred with him. Following this, Mr. Wang invited General Ugaki to a banquet.

Social and General

Mr. R. Weise, East Asia Director of the D.N.B., and Mrs. Weise, returned recently to Tokyo from Chuzenji.

Mr. Nils Kallin, general manager of the S.K.F. Industries in Japan, left the Seibo Hospital and returned to his home in Kowakidani, Tokyo, on Tuesday.

A daughter, Irene, was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. Kayser of Kamakura on August 24 at the Seibo Hospital, Tokyo.

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LIEUT.-GEN. YAMAWAKI PROMOTED TO GENERAL

Posthumous Promotions Also Announced for Colonels Ise, Yoshida, Hitomi

Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki has been promoted to the rank of General, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

Simultaneously, Colonels Kiyosuke Ise, Eijiro Yoshida and Jukichi Hitomi have been posthumously promoted to the ranks of Major-Generals.

The War Ministry also announced that Colonel Toshio Kato has been appointed Principal of the Kumamoto Military Preparatory School.

Hailing from Kochi Prefecture, General Yamawaki was sent to Poland as Military Attache after graduating from the Military Staff College. Other important posts which he has held up to the present include, Assistant Inspector-General of Military Education, War Vice-Minister, Principal of the Military Staff College and Commander of an Army Corps.

Major-General Ise, as a Unit Commander on the front since May, 1943, was killed in action July 14 this year.

Major-General Yoshida, who had been Chief Staff-Officer of a Corps on the front since February, 1942, was killed in action on August 21 this year.

Major-General Hitomi, who had been a Unit Commander on the front since August, 1942, was killed in action on August 25 this year.

NEW TUNNELS COMPLETED

Work on Tokaido Line Finished Ahead of Schedule

The new Osakayama and Higashiyama tunnels on the Tokaido line between Kyoto and Otsu saw completion on Thursday and the up-train No. 417 roared through the new tunnels at 1:13 p.m. of the same day.

The work on the new Higashiyama tunnel was started in March, 1941, and that on Osakayama in October of that year. The boring was completed in December, 1943, and the entire project was scheduled to be finished in the spring of 1945, but the work was speeded up for an earlier completion. Both tunnels are about 20 kilometers long.

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INDIANS PASS RESOLUTION

Pledge to Free Mother Country Made On Martyrs' Day in Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 21.—In observance of Indian Martyrs' Day, representatives of all the regional branches of the Java Chapter of the Indian Independence League this morning met at the League's headquarters here and unanimously adopted a resolution pledging unsparing efforts for the task of freeing their mother country from the British yoke as well as expressing profound sympathy to the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the great cause. The resolution reads:

"We, members of the Indian community in Java, hereby unanimously agree and swear that we will carry on the fight for the freedom of our mother country to the bitter end, and unsparingly employ all our strength and our resources, inspired by the deeds of the Indian martyrs who died for the great cause. Jai Hind! Jai Hind!"

PROTESTS SENT ROOSEVELT

Mengchiang Ecclesiastical Bodies Ired at U.S. Barbarism

Domei

KALGAN, September 21.—Various local religious bodies and other organizations, following a similar action taken by the Lamaists, today passed resolutions and delivered to the local Japanese Embassy, letters of protest addressed to President Roosevelt against the recently perpetrated American defilement of the remains of Japanese soldiers killed in action on the Pacific front.

The organizations which protested against the American barbarism included the Mengchiang Catholic Order, Mengchiang Christian Order, Mengchiang Buddhist Association, Mengchiang Association of Taoists, Mengchiang Chapter of the International Red Cross Society and the Mengchiang Civil Administration Association.

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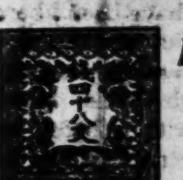

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1944

The China Campaign

News from the China front indicate that the present Japanese offensive is approaching another important climax. Already in the course of the present campaign, there have been three major stages highlighted respectively by the capture of Loyang, Changsha, and Hengyang. The climax of the fourth major phase now seems to be well on the way.

The present phase is a logical consequence of the capture of Hengyang. From that strategic center which commands Hunan Province, the Japanese Army has been striking southwestward along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway toward Kweilin. Recent reports show that the Japanese Forces have now penetrated far into Kwangsi Province and have come within striking distance of the city of Kweilin itself.

In the meantime, another force starting from Kwangtung Province has been pushing northwestward to enter Kwangsi Province from the south. In all probability it will be only a matter of time for these two thrusts, from the north and from the south, to effect a juncture.

This series of operations undoubtedly constitutes the most extensive and the most successful offensive which the Japanese Army has ever conducted on the China mainland. Starting from the northern province of Honan in April, the Japanese Forces within a few months have now advanced to the province of Kwangsi in the far south to come within range of a union with the Japanese Forces based in the extreme southern province of Kwangtung. It means that the Japanese offensive has succeeded in slicing through virtually the entire length of China to place the heart of the country under the control of the Japanese Army.

The significance of this offensive is three-fold. In the first place, it has swept the Chungking forces from their most important holdings. It has made Chungking more than ever a beleaguered refugee regime confined to the remote fastnesses of the mountains of the extreme southwest, freeing the greater part of the country for rehabilitation and reconstruction under the National Government at Nanking.

In the second place it has definitely broken the power of the United States air forces in China. Not only have the advance bases which the United States hoped to use for attack against the Japanese mainland been captured, but Kweilin itself, long the chief base of the United States air force, is now being threatened. As the result, the United States air force has had to be withdrawn into the far interior, compressed into the area north of Sian and Hanchung and into the area in the extreme southwest around Chengtu. In consequence, the Americans can no longer hope to carry out a mass air offensive against Japan but must be content with only occasional desultory long-range raids. At the same time, the advance of the Japanese Forces has made even the most remote interior bases to which the Americans have withdrawn vulnerable to Japanese attacks from the air.

In the third place, the present Japanese offensive has effectively forestalled the much-publicized Nimitz plan of landing American forces on the China coast. For the success of such an American land campaign in China necessitates the collaboration of the American air force in China and the support of a substantial Chungking army. But the Japanese offensive has driven out both the American air force and the Chungking army from all regions where they could possibly effect any cooperation with any conceivable American landing.

It must be clear from these results that the Japanese operations in China constitute a most significant aspect of the war against the United States. An attack upon the power of Chungking is beside the point, except in so far as Chungking allows itself to be used as a tool for American aggression in East Asia. The smashing of America's invasion attempt against East Asia is Japan's major aim, and in this objective the present campaign on the Chinese mainland has already brought notable results. The latest news that the Japanese Forces are converging upon Kweilin, the stronghold of the American air force in China, indicate that the final stage of the great offensive which started far north in April is now rapidly moving to a successful conclusion.

Not Exemplary

The people in the British colonies no longer regard British institutions and ideals as exemplary. Such was the blunt confession made by Leonard Barnes, an expert attached to the British Ministry of Colonies, in an article recently appearing in the Daily Worker.

The callous deceptive policy pursued by the British Government has no doubt been one of the most outstanding causes for this growing distrust of the colonies toward Britain. For centuries Britain has been drumming into the ears of the colonial inhabitants that British institutions were founded on the noble principles of democracy. Yet, in all these years during which they were subject to British rule, Britain had never given one single demonstration of her sincere intention to accord the people in the colonies any measure of real freedom, justice or equality.

So strong and widespread is this feeling of suspicion and hatred of Britain in most of the British colonies today that there are many leaders such as Subhas Chandra Bose, dynamic head of the Provisional Government of Free India, who are either secretly or openly fighting against Britain in the current war, this British official admits. In South and East Africa, he also warned, there are many people who are actively opposing Britain's policies.

Well may this British official declare that the inhabitants of these colonies are turning now to other countries for leadership and inspiration. The peoples of Burma and Malai who have been liberated through the assistance of the Japanese, for instance, are manifesting through their intensive cooperation with Japan their unflinching determination never again to come under the domination of their former master. These people see in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations the key to a better future. Unlike the hypocritical Anglo-American Atlantic Charter, this Joint Declaration lays down the foundation for a happier and a sounder world order; it envisages a world order in which there will be no racial intolerance, no unequal opportunity and no slavery. Burma and the Philippines have already proclaimed their independence while the other regions in East Asia which were formerly under Dutch rule are being led step by step by Japan toward the independence which she has promised them likewise. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the people in the British colonies are losing faith in British institutions before the real opportunities presented by Japan's program for the construction of a new order based on morality.

A Year Ago Today

September 23, 1943

The Board of Information revealed that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo had sent through Ambassador Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima on September 15 a congratulatory message to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in connection with the rescue by German soldiers of Il Duce Mussolini and that a reply of thanks had been received by the Prime Minister from the Fuehrer through Ambassador H. G. Stahmer.

• • •

In connection with the impending convocation of the Assembly which will decide the Constitution of the new Republican Fascist Government, Benito Mussolini, as Head of Government and Foreign Minister, appointed the following Ministers:

Home Affairs, Guido Buffarini-Guidi; Defense and War Industry, Marshal Radolfo Graziani; Justice, Antonio Tringal Casanova; Finance, Professor Domenico Perogrini-Gianpietro; Economy and Corporation Engineer, S. Gai; Education, Carlo Biggini; National Culture, F. Peverelli; Undersecretary of State, Francesco Maria Barracu; Agriculture, Moroni; and Communications, Arcidiacomo.

CONTINUITY OF BURMA'S ECONOMY

Industrial Life Uninterrupted Despite Alterations in Nation

By HARUSADA TAKAHASHI
Of Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs

Economy possesses a historical continuity which no change or movement can dispossess so far as human life is concerned. For example, although Japan's national economy faced a series of important changes at the time of the Manchurian Incident, the China Affair and the present War of Greater East Asia, all of which ushered in various alterations in the life of the nation, its main current has never been intercepted, and its essential continuity may be easily perceived. This is true of Burma as well. She declared war on Britain, became an independent nation, and joined the East Asia Common Prosperity Region. As one wing of the unit, she shoulders the role of a supply depot. This does not mean, however that Burma's rice paddies will be abruptly turned into dry fields, nor will her forests be transformed into paddies. The continuity of economy is much more subtle and profound.

Three forms of economic exploitation which Burma faced in the past were the taxation system, the contributions to the priest-craft, and the activities of the Indian merchants. In the case of the first, although the Burmese were forced to pay taxes as a part of the British Empire, today she has her own system. Moreover, all properties of the Anglo-Americans are now under the control of the new Burmese Government.

In the second, though at first, the problem of the priest-craft may appear to be a purely Burmese one, a closer scrutiny will reveal clever British intrigue behind it. It is a traditional British colonial policy that any native customs, however objectionable it may be to the native people themselves will be ignored if it is of benefit to themselves. Now, Burma will be able to carry out any reforms she desires in this line, in order to prevent her people from becoming impoverished and her economic development impeded through the continued practicing of this custom. And the third, like the second, concerns the problem of the basic construction of Burma's national economy in the future. The question of the Indian merchants cannot be solved in a day, but it should be handled with a view to the expansion of the productive power of the country.

The solution of the first problem was absolutely essential in the constructing of the national economy of New Burma. No nation can hope to secure economic autonomy without first attaining national independence. Burma has gained her autonomy in a very short space of time, and it is expected that she will make rapid economic progress hereafter. Economists have pointed out that exploitation such as that carried out by Britain, were always accompanied by domination or interference either on the surface or behind the scene. Burma has succeeded in wiping out that domination, and her future is full of promise. New Burma has already commenced its hopeful national march.

Time Element

However, in the reconstruction of Burma's national economy, two problems must be carefully considered. The first is the continuity of economy, while the second is Burma's mission as a component member of Greater East Asia. Both problems are inter-related and cannot be considered separately. Continuity of economy involves many factors, such as the time element, the variable elements, and special or characteristic economic features of a nation. For example, in Java the production of quinine was considered of world-wide importance. However, in Germany a synthetic substance was produced having identical qualities with it. Moreover, a recent report stated that the United States has also succeeded in making artificial quinine. Thus, Java can no longer boast of a monopolistic hold on the world's supply. This also applies to rubber.

If synthetic rubber is extensively developed in other countries, or the rubber plant is cultivated in other areas, such as in South America, it may cease to be the special product of the Southern Region. In the light of these facts, it would be a fallacy to regard the present industries of Burma as being fixed and invariable. On the other hand, it would be equally wrong to attempt arbitrarily to replace them with others, disregarding the continuity of her industrial life. Such an attempt would be not only difficult but practically impossible. Such characteristics are possessed by each region. To synthesize all these factors, it will be absolutely necessary to form a great economic theory. It involves the relations and structure of economy for all Greater East Asia.

Burma being the first battle line in the western front of the Greater East Asia War, her industry and economy cannot be regarded apart from the war. As the war is being fought not only for Japan but for Burma and all peoples of East Asia as well, Burma's industry is showing much activity in connection with the prosecution of the conflict.

In the rice production, a temporary setback was met in the early part of the war because of the enemy's destructive activities. But the recovery of peace was realized with remarkable rapidity through the intense efforts of the Burmese people in cooperation with Japan in fighting Britain and Chungking. Thus the decrease in the total harvest of rice crops was very slight. The great amount of 3,000,000 tons of rice which Burma formerly exported to other parts of the world is now being shipped to member nations of the Greater East Asia. It is next to impossible for a country to dispose of such a huge surplus annually without having a definite destination for it. Should the Government buy it up, an inflation of her currency would ensue. This is a difficulty which may be traced to the evil effect of British rule.

Another important problem is that of the agricultural system; in contrast to the Japanese multi-crop enterprises, Burma's is a single-product system. Here lies a useful hint to Burma in effecting the needed economic reform, and the solution of her economic problems. It is true that the former world economy called for a division of labor among the nations in harmony with the direction of Anglo-American interests. It was a tragic factor for Burma. However, she has liberated herself from this evil system and is now in a position to make the much needed advance in the realization of her own interests as well as that of the Region. She does not have to cultivate rice alone; rather, she should attempt a many-sided agriculture. The same may be said of her industries, and in actuality she is advancing toward this goal.

Gandhi's Realistic Proposal

Solution of Racial and Administrative Problems Advocated in Sweeping Reform Program for Free India

Editor's Note: The following article is taken from a recent issue of the Toyo Keizai Shimpo.

It is reported that Mahatma Gandhi's "Quit India!" policy has not undergone any changes even after his release from imprisonment in May of this year. Naturally the world's eyes were focused upon his activities after regarding his freedom, thus his recent move is causing a commotion within India's political circle.

Gandhi, while demanding on the one hand the withdrawal of British influence from Inda, on the other arranged for a conference with Governor-General Wavell in the hope of solving the current political deadlock. But, as expected, Wavell turned deaf ears to his repeated pleas. However, he simultaneously opened negotiations with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League and proposed a plan to solve the communal or religious conflict. Thus it is significant to note that Gandhi has actually begun to take a definite step toward solving the communal problem, which has been the greatest obstacle in the unification of the National Movement. Since last summer the two religious groups, the Hindus and the Mohammedans, began to show signs of mutual accord. Last autumn Jinnah requested the Government of India to grant a meeting with Gandhi, and it was further schemed by Vaswani a leader of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, to bring together Jinnah and the Vice-President of the Mahasabha. According to foreign press reports, the Government of India did not approve any of these moves and did all in their power to suppress or hinder them. India's national movement need not necessarily be a monopoly of the National Congress but it is more than certain that to be realistic it must embrace a wider scope of activities by consolidating the above two elements. One solid unified body must be born, therefore, comprised of Hindus, Hindu Mahasabha followers, and Mohammedans.

Not Easy Task

Of course the consolidation of these three groups may not be so easily accomplished but we must not fail to recognize the fact that behind Gandhi's scheme to do away with the religious strife problem, the remarkable developments of the situation during the past year added impetus to his burning ideal.

The gist of the proposal as submitted by Gandhi to solve the communial conflict consisted of a plan to satisfy the demand of the Muslim league.

In other words the proposal aimed for a compromise between the National Congress, which upheld the India independence platform and All-India Muslim League which stood for the so-called Pakistan Scheme.

This proposal to solve the racial conflict issue was to be binding only when Great Britain accords the full responsibility and power to the above transitional new Indian National Government. Consequently either Gandhi or the National Congress was expected to submit a proposal regarding the establishment of such a transitory government. On July 13 it was reported that Gandhi issued a statement by which he declared that he was now ready to form the Indian National Government, leaving the national defense issue aside for the time being.

A Private Plan

This statement, though wide in its scope, is yet confined within a realm of a private plan, and it is not difficult to conceive that it went through a series of thorough consultations with their leaders before it was published. This presumption is based upon the fact that even the above-mentioned proposal regarding the religious question went through a series of conferences with the former Premier of the State of Madras, C. Rajagopalachariar, and others, before it was submitted. The gist of Gandhi's statement includes the following points:

(1) There is a marked difference in the mission with which I was entrusted from the National Congress Working Committee in 1942 with that of my demand today. At present I shall be satisfied with the National Government which shall possess full civil power of governing India.

(2) The New National Government shall be composed of Cabinet members elected by the newly-elected representatives to the Central Legislative Council. And it shall declare India's independence with the above limitations during the present war.

(3) The Governor-General of India shall occupy a similar position as that of the British King and shall be guided by responsible Cabinet members. As far as the military operations are concerned the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief shall have the absolute controlling power, but even in military affairs the New National Government must be empowered to render advice and criticisms. The Minister of National Defense shall be under the control of the National Government and must devote himself exclusively for the defense of India.

What may arise out of this realistic proposal of Gandhi no one can foresee. But when it is considered that the two outstanding issues, i.e. the communal and the National Government problems, are interdependent, no matter how realistic the compromisory proposal may be, its unconditional acceptance is more than improbable and therefore an instantaneous or a speedy solution of the problems through this proposal is not to be expected. This viewpoint, though pessimistic, is further endorsed by the fact that intriguing Britain is secretly opposed to the plan and is employing various tactics to crush or at least to interfere with its progress. As an example of their opposition the Government of India has already conceived the so-called "Bombay Plan", a Post-War Indian Economic Plan, by which it was schemed to split up public opinion by opposing the framing up of a new constitution of the Indian National Government.

Objection Voiced

In British Proper the Government is silent on the issue, but some authorities on the Indian problem objected Gandhi's demand, saying: "When the Government is staking everything for the prosecution of the war, we cannot even think of splitting up the governing power to the military on one hand and civil welfare on the other."

In view of these recent developments in India it is worthwhile to consider the motive behind such a daring realistic proposal of Gandhi. Even to those who are accustomed to his varied conceptions and practices of mysticism and realism, the very fact that he has recently shown a tendency to realism is worthy of special attention. For the contents of the proposals and the order of their presentation show a realistic synthesis of the two all-important issues of India today—the framing of the constitution and the commercial conflict problem. Of course the turmoil within India alone may not be responsible for Gandhi's proposals to have progressed thus far, but it is not difficult to surmise that the developments of the World War II had much to do with this progress.

We can naturally pass two alternative judgments upon the developments of the present situation in India revolving around Gandhi's behavior: firstly, to consider him as a fighter responsible for leading the people of India into the international turmoil by demanding the complete withdrawal of Britons from India; and secondly, to judge him as a compromiser who accepts the actual reality as a reality, which attitude having often manifested itself ever since the World War I. But before deciding which of the above two judgments is correct, it might be necessary to wait for further developments of the situation for a while.

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

U.S. World Domination

(From the Shanghai Sunday Times)

Step by step, with unflinching determination, the United States is spreading the much-dreaded dragnet of world control over her innocent and unsuspecting allies; nail by nail, with imperturbable sadism, Uncle Sam is sealing the coffin of national self-determination. Hustling away all concepts of sovereignty by reducing her weaker allies to a state of subserviency, flouting all the canons of democracy, the pursuit of which is supposed to be her main aim in the war, Washington has already laid out a series of plans calculated to implement the United States' designs to bring all the powers of world control into the hollow of her palm.

At first, she made the blueprints of a projected control of the world's civil aviation, indicating the exact location of bases which happen to be found in other countries of the world. How such bases will be secured from the respective countries affected can only be a subject of prognostication, but American diplomacy is only too well known for its overpowering, coercive attributes, through various types and shades of "pressure."

Then, President Roosevelt's policy-makers looked out into the sea and there found another step in their immutable ambition for world hegemony. Swivel-chair admirals and loud-mouthed congressmen had only to put their ideas together to form a plan calling for a postwar navy whose striking, not to say threatening, power would be equal to the combined strength of any two other Powers. It is the dream of Roosevelt to "bridge the seas with ships and more ships" so that the whole world will contract into such a helpless little plaything in the hands of American power politics.

The third step, which is more in line with Uncle Sam's prewar dollar diplomacy, is the present plan fathered by Washington to set up an "International Stabilization Fund" ostensibly to iron out monetary exchange difficulties and tear down trade barriers after the war. This plan envisages the creation of a fund of $10,000,000,000 in U.S. currency, one-fourth of which would be subscribed by the United States and the rest by the other nations of the world associated with her in the war on the basis of quotas fixed by the "Committee of Experts" that had drawn up the plan. Any member country may solve her currency problems after the war by borrowing from the Fund or by "buying currency against gold."

There are a number of things that are self-evident under this sinister plan: (1) it will entirely shift the money mart from London to Washington, inasmuch as Britain will be reduced to a second fiddle; (2) with the controlling participation coming from the United States, the internal financial policy of each of the lesser member nations will inevitably conform to American financial patterns; (3) Washington's hold especially on the South American states will be tightened to such an extent that they will lose their financial autonomy; (4) it will set up the gold standard as the unchallenged medium of exchange all over the world whether it is suited to certain nations or not, thus accelerating the velocity of U.S. currency and creating new channels for U.S. currency to flow more freely in all parts of the world.

Before the outbreak of the current Greater East Asia War, most of the gold reserves of the world were deposited in the United States and it is quite safe to assume that the bulk of these enormous gold reserves from various countries is still in the hands of the United States. Therefore, the creation of a plan of postwar monetary stabilization by the United States can easily exploit the already indestructible gold "complex" of her allies, especially the lesser states owing pecuniary obedience to her through the Lend-Lease Act. After the war—Uncle Sam had it all figured out—these war-wracked financial vassals could be easily made to dance to tunes composed in the White House; one day the Lord Exchequer of England will do the "shag" rather than the "lambeth walk" and at another time the Peruvian Finance Minister will discard altogether the "rhumba" and dance the "big apple" to Morgenthau's own composition.

Commenting on the plan, Secretary of the Treasury Frank Morgenthau told the Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives: "In my estimation, world stabilization of currencies and promotion of international investment, which are basic to an expansion of mutually beneficial trade are of first order of importance for the postwar period. . . . Without solving these (postwar) problems, we shall be immensely handicapped in seeing an expansion of our (U.S.) foreign trade and balanced prosperity for our nation. . . . It is a means of strengthening our own economy at home," Mr. Morgenthau, perhaps unwittingly, let out the cat from the bag—the sinister cat of a design not only to effect world financial hegemony but also to repair and strengthen the home fences with the sweat and blood of her allies who may fall victim to this hydraheaded plan.

Will the United States be left unchallenged in her insatiable desire to govern the world through the glitter of gold? Will Britain and Soviet Russia simply let down their other allies?

BENIGNO S. AQUINO: FRONTLINE MAN

Possesses Courage to Stand as Shock Absorber for His People

By FEDERICO MANGAHAS
(From the Philippine Review)

Part III

Mr. Aquino, for his own part, supplies the bill. He has always supplied the bill as the occasion demanded. Mr. Aquino may act from wrong information, but the conscience is in the correct place; and when he stands, he stands: he looks for no seat. When Mr. Quezon did not like the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Independence Act in 1933, Mr. Aquino no thought he did not like independence and called him "double-faced." In 1937, President Quezon fulminated, on the Cuevo-Barrado case, against "16th century judges." Mr. Aquino, then assemblyman, defending the independence of the judiciary, called him to account "on the impropriety of the method used and the inconsiderate nature of the treatment dispensed," and on "the contumely and the ridicule of reputations achieved through many years of conscientious service in the judiciary." Mr. Quezon was the man then.

But those seemed academic days. The war came and brought the Imperial Japanese Forces here. Curiosity—in other men called the scientific spirit—found Mr. Aquino in Manila awaiting how the victorious army would go about it. Incidentally, he felt he had some responsibility—as yet undetermined by the occasion.

Following the published communication of General Homma to President Quezon affirming the benevolent aims of Japan in the Philippines, Mr. Aquino decided to take the Japanese at their word. He found out that we are Orientals and became Commissioner of the Interior.

The ordeals following Manila's fall for a Filipino leader of his responsibility are still much too fresh in the mind to require elaboration. Mr. Aquino faced them with serene faith and decision even as his wife noted the constraint of old-time friends and the outright hostile and suspicious regard of the general public, not to mention the constant menace instinct in the very atmosphere of the day. That was the lot of the leader who had the courage and the fiber to stand as shock-absorber for the people. It will remain perhaps to the next generation to understand and appreciate this fact fully.

Man of Integrity

Men who have worked with him or served under him testify that he is not the man to be bamboozled into any idea or project without his assent. His assent is by no means to be taken for granted. Perhaps there is stubborn pride in this, but it is more a matter of conscience than of person, a question of integrity rather than of prestige. He is jealous of his prestige naturally, but that is only in so far as it squares with his public responsibility.

And this arises from a meticulous regard, of a personal nature, for order and propriety such as those imbued with a feeling for tradition can become so particular about.

"Even in the matter of furniture," Mrs. Aquino once said "he has a definite consciousness of where every article should definitely be. He notes the least change in their position and quickly restores them himself to their accustomed place." Mr. Aquino is le mot juste in outlook and character. He cannot stand lack of propriety and order.

In a family of ten children, there should be enough test for that. His home on Biac-na-Bato, New Manila shows that it is a trait that can be enforced. The lawns around it are neat. Inside, there is no obtrusive display of a superfluity of possessions which could make the presence of children hazardous and tolerable only as a necessary evil.

General Aquino commutes between Concepcion and Manila every other week or so to give his grandchildren the benefit of his conservative influence and reinforce that of his own son. The Aquino children kiss the hands of their elders. The rule is somewhat liberalized in connection with their mother. Aside from kissing her hand, they may hug her also.

The general, tall and spruce, does not look much older than the son. He follows carefully the career of the son and considers that sufficient evidence of his interest in his country. Whatever he has to say on public affairs may be deduced if not identified in the younger man's public statements; he doesn't feel called upon to call the attention of his countrymen to his opinions every so often just because he fought in the Revolution.

Guests at the Aquino home on more intimate occasions note that the women are happy to take a secondary position. At meal time, the mistress of the house waits on the guests instead of sitting with them. This seems to be an old, old custom of the Filipinos as a whole. The Aquino women feel their place of dominion and service is primarily in the home. They are quite willing to let their men run the country. Mr. Recto once said that the Filipino woman reigns but does not govern. It is a remark of dubious meaning. In the home, the Filipino woman does govern, if she has the capacity and the mind to. And she usually has. Mrs. Aquino has. It is part of the Aquino philosophy of propriety and order.

Mrs. Aquino thinks, naturally, that it is beautiful. A belief in the past is part of it in so far as it sustains a belief in the present and in the future.

Mrs. Aquino

Mrs. Aquino, who is still in her early thirties, is so much a part of the recent generation that is nowadays being frequently deplored because of its Occidental outlook. But even she loves to look a little farther back with her husband—to rescue and preserve that part of the past that is an organized and ordered tradition of Filipino life and self-respect.

This constitutes the basis of her faith in the New Philippines, and of her belief in the work of her husband. To her, there is no place like the Philippines. It pleases her that her husband, who is at times handicapped by a magisterial temperament nourished of a family atmosphere definitely aristocratic in outlook and appointment, is willing to forego comfort and security and the good opinion of a more calculating class of her countrymen, to be the public servant that he really is.

Womanlike, she wants always to be first in the affections of her husband. "When a man is dying," she likes to quote from somewhere, "he remembers his wife. When a woman dies, she remembers her children."

But as a Filipino woman, she is willing to play second fiddle to that more deserving and more exacting mistress—the Philippines.

She doesn't say that Mr. Aquino is the only leader. But she is convinced that he loves the motherland and like the immortal knight-errant of Cervantes' magnificent creation, has time and again sallied forth to beard and battle the enemy. It is her husband's distinction that he does not charge at sheep or windmills. Early in 1942, many people felt that Mr. Aquino should not stick out his neck too much. Those who allowed that he might be sincere thought it was sheer Quixotism. Mr. Aquino was willing to bid, for the vindication of time, throwing discretion to the wind. That is his way. We can only make the most of it. Some day his contribution may compel greater respect, in the same way that his personality has at all times commanded attention and generated courage and national pride.

Mr. Aquino likes gardening. On early mornings, he would rise and dig in his garden; that is, when he has not sat late in game after game of Chinese checkers with his wife the night previous.

He must have a kind of faith in trees as responsive to the ministry of nature with the cooperation of man. At any rate, trees can be good company and true—demonstrating the daily miracle of growth and fruition and ministering unending hope of fulfillment to hands that labor. Besides, the tree invariably shoots to the sky. It is the way of faith and of truth.

For Mr. Aquino, come war come peace, come health come sickness, there is only one enduring principle of conduct: "To your own self be true, and it shall follow as the night the day that you cannot be false to any man." In being true to himself, he has found adequate basis for being true to his people.

All he has to think is that he is a Filipino—an Oriental and of the Orient.

(End)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Yield not to self-deception,
Sing with thy every breath the praise of God:

Thou hast eyes,
And eyes thou hast that they may look on God:

Ears thou hast,
That thou mayst hear wise words of praise to him:

Thou hast a mouth,
Then use it for the singing of his praise:

Hands thou hast,
Hands to hold out to other men, in service of his name:

Thy life is as a mine,
From which may come dust, dirt and worthless pebbles,
Or Gold.

Fruits of Wisdom

I truly enjoy no more of the world's good things than what I willingly distribute to the needy.—Seneca.

• • •

A blush is beautiful, but often inconvenient.—Goldoni.